









Advertisements.

PURE GOLD ON

BY W. P. FLOYD.  
We much pleasure in  
the Public, for the  
New Invention, for  
R.P.H.S on Ivory  
other substance—in

et that Gold in the  
resist Atmospheric  
Photographs are  
half of the so called  
on Colloidal Chloride  
on of G. W. Stinson  
Photographic News  
cited. Life Size Pro-  
ced at this Establish-

FLOYD & Co.  
30, 1868.

ED.  
on board H. M.  
venture." A Good  
lying must have a  
their work.

8, 1869.

CE  
ving PURCHASED  
he "WANDER STREAM  
the Public of Hong-  
that it is prepared  
of Soft BREAD  
any part of the Co-

f best quality and at  
n hand or baked in  
ce.

el, Soda and Sugar  
rel, Tin or Pomme,  
MEAL, HOMINY,  
CARB. SODA, Sale-  
CAR.

lands constantly on  
Barrel, Bag, Tin or  
baked to order.  
the Superintendence  
sons, and all orders  
to Bakery, or left at  
Co.'s will receive

L. P. WARD.

17, 1868.

SHIPPING.

ALB.

B.B.M. Gun-boat,

ow, 21st inst.

H.C.M. steamer,

13, Mails.—SPANISH

RED.

ogkok.

BERS.

pan passengers left

Friday morning 4.45

L. H. Croce, Dr.

ev. George Piercy,

an passengers arri-

th afternoon—

hart, Capt. de Lon-

Moreton.

D. J. Maimo, Drs.

essors D. Leopoldo

REPORTS.

Cochetery, reports

arrived at Swatow on

h, from Amoy and

TIFICATIONS.

on Tuesday the 23rd

Wednesday, the 24th

SPATCH

Madras, on Tuesday

1. Cadiz, on Wednes-

1 p.m.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

uary, 1868.

he, 383 tons, Amoy

per ton.

an barque, 523 tons,

or Liverpool, at

ing, 434 tons, Bag-

3.15 per ton.

880 tons, Bag-

the Continent, at

boon, 241 tons,

60 francs per ton,

215 tons, on the

barque, 204 tons,

34 cents per picul

ul outside; 10 cents

elow

790 tons, hence

per picul.

ip, 900 tons, hence

per picul.

450 tons, hence

boon, 220 tons,

1,875 in full.

QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 22nd February, 1869.

OPUM.—Faina, New, 662

Benares, New, 662

Old, 665

Meiwa, 675 a 680

COTTON.—CALCUTTA, 16 a 19

SHANGHAI, 20 a 21

BOMBAY, 17 a 21

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, 4/5 a 5 1/2

Credit, 6, 4/7 1/2 a 4 1/2

On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 223

" Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 223

" Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls. 74 1/2

" Tls. 74 1/2

Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., 9 1/2

Specs, 620 a 675

Mexicans, par.

Gold Leaf, 23.10 a 23.25

Gold Bar, 98 touch, 22 80 a 23.10

English Sovereigns, 4.62

Australian Sovereigns, 4.54

Discount, 9 a 10

H. & W. Dock, Old, 10 p.c. dis; New, 20 nom.

H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 27 p.c. p.

Do. do. New, 10 a 11

Union Dock, 27 p.c. dis.

Temperature.

HONGKONG, 22nd February, 1869.

(Taken at Messrs Falcoun & Co.'s Premises,

Queen's Road.)

Thermometer—9 A.M., Dry, 58

Do. Do. Wet, 53 1/2

Do. 4 P.M., Dry, 59

Do. Do. Wet, 56

Self-registered Maximum, 62

Do. Min. over night, 57

Barometer—9 A.M., 30.288

Do. 4 P.M., 30.211

MORRIS'S DIRECTORY

for

CHINA, JAPAN

and

THE PHILIPPINES, &c.,

1869.

THE above Work is now PUB-

LISHED and READY FOR CIR-

CULATION. Apply to

JOHN B. MORRIS,

Messrs Bowrs & Co.,

Queen's Road.

Hongkong, January 13, 1869.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1869.

CHEFOO.

The latest news from Chefoo is very

much as we anticipated. The reports of

gold attracted, as do most diggings, three

classes of men—respectable people, who

went only to judge as to the prospects of

working in gangs with suitable machin-

ery; adventurous parties, of questionable

regard, ready to pick up whatever they

could on the spot, but in the main law-

abiding and disinclined to violence; and

a third (but fortunately scarce) class of

thorough rowdies less inclined to dig than

to rob, and speculating rather upon the

concourse attracted to the diggings than

upon the yield of gold or other metal. It

is somewhat remarkable that this third

class should have been so slightly rep-

resented amongst the foreigners attracted

to the Shantung province, while it affords

a useful argument in the negotiations

which must undoubtedly take place with-

in a short period between ourselves and

the Chinese upon mining questions. The

majority of those who went to Shantung

were of the second class—those careless

improvident souls who like Mr Micawber

are ever waiting for "something to turn

up" and rejoice in a similar disregard of

using means to an end. A Chefoo cor-

respondent says that they were all appar-

Docks are, we know, "open questions," and Dock Company Directors are but mortal—doubtless mortal we may presume upon Directors of rival Companies. But even mortality should be careful when discussing the affairs of men and brethren. As our readers will observe, we have, in a local paragraph, complied with a request made to us, and afford the Union Dock Directors the opportunity of contradicting a statement made at the recent meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company which they consider incorrect, and we presume from the contradiction, injuries. We can, of course, give no judgment upon the merits of the case, but at present the Union Company certainly seems to have the best of the argument. There is, however, another matter to which attention might be drawn in this connection. Mr Holland informed the meeting that he valued at about \$5000 what the Union Dock Company estimated as worth \$100,000. Now there is certainly no law to prevent Mr Holland giving his own opinion of the value of any particular property, or saying, as he did, that the Union Dock Company could go on only a short time, and "were cutting their throats" at present prices. But he must recollect that one of three things must follow—either the conduct of the Union Dock Company calls for immediate investigation by its shareholders; or Mr Holland is mistaken and consequently blameworthy in giving the currency of a public meeting to such statements; or Mr H. was wilfully mis-leading his hearers. The public must judge as to which of these alternatives meets the facts of the case. But we shall scarcely be surprised if something more is heard from the Union Dock Company, after such sweeping and damaging assertions.

Mathew Hassal Jackson, described as an apothecary's assistant, was charged with having stolen the purse of a seaman named Tucker, but discharged, as the evidence proved little more than a drunken "apree." A case (Soong-ming-san v. Tung A-tim) may be remembered in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, in which damages to the extent of \$500 were claimed for illegal detention, tying up, &c., &c. In this case, Mr Bail gave judgment about a week ago, saying that he gave it because the probability of truth was in favor of the plaintiff; and he (the Judge) gave damages of \$130. Defendant in the above case now appeared as complainant, and charged the successful plaintiff with perjury, inasmuch as the alleged illegal detention was a trumped-up story altogether. Mr Sharp appeared for the prisoner, and a long hearing resulted. Defendant was apprehended on a warrant, and the precept of the Summary Court was stayed pending the decision of the Magistrate. At a quarter past four, the case was remanded, the prisoner being admitted to bail in the sum of \$500. A prisoner appeared a respectable man, and the Magistrate placed the bail at a rate thus high on that account.

The following is a Summary of the reply given by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on the 1st February 1869, to Sir Rutherford Alcock's Despatch concerning the opening of New Ports:

The Chamber is gratified to find Sir R. Alcock is grappling with the difficulties in the way of opening up the Country and will assist in the solution of the difficult problem at issue by every means in its power. That the Ports mentioned by Sir Rutherford Alcock should be opened the Chamber has no doubt whatever, but if expense of Consular and Customs staff for each is to be necessary then of course a selection must be made of such ports as promise an adequate return in the way of increased trade and the consequent benefit to the population of the various countries interested. To assist in this choice the Chamber registers the opinion of that *Whanchoo* has the most claim to attention. Its easy approach, existing trade, and proximity to the Tea districts combine to render it a most important position. *Tai-chow* being only distant 60 miles from *Whanchoo* is of far less importance. *Tu Ku Shan* would prove a convenient Channel for the trade of Corea and part of Manchuria. *Southern Ports* the chamber considers beyond the sphere of its knowledge or interest. *Kiang-chow, Wei-hei harbor* on the South of the Shantung Promontory would be useful as a harbor of refuge. *Kiver Ports*—The chamber recommends extensive additions to Foreign trading stations on the Yangtze. They would cost little for supervision and the vessels resorting to them being in inner waters would prove hostages for their due observance of regulations. *Subsidiary Ports* as landing places for cargo and passengers on the Yangtze are proposed by Sir R. Alcock give the Chamber great satisfaction and it enumerates as the most important, viz. *Nyan-kin, Wu-hu, Ta-lung Kiang-yin* and *Yo-chow*.

LOCAL.

We are requested by the Union Dock Company to state, in reference to some remarks made at the meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company held on Friday last, to the effect that the old Company were the first to make overtures through Mr Burrows in July 1868, to the new Company, with the view of establishing a uniform tariff of charges—that, as far back as the 26th of August 1865, the Secretary of the Union Dock Company, by order of the Board, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company proposing "that a uniform scale be adopted for the future by both Companies." To this letter a reply was received, which is in the hands of the late Secretary of the Union Dock Company, who is now at Macao, otherwise it would have been sent to us for publication, but we are informed that its tenor was a refusal to come to such an agreement. We are promised copies of the correspondence after the departure of the mail, by which time the late Secretary of the Union Dock Company will have returned from Macao, but meanwhile it is only fair that this correction should appear as soon as possible after the statement.

To-day, being the anniversary of George Washington's birthday, the American vessels in Harbour were gallily dressed out in their painting, a salute was fired from the ships of war present, and great festivities were carried on (more especially in Admiral Rowan's flag-ship) in honour of the great national event. A ball on board the *Piscataqua* takes place this evening.

We find the following paragraph in the Melbourne *Argus*:—"Some alarm was occasioned in Melbourne some weeks ago by the unwelcome introduction into this city of small-pox—a disease which, although it has been brought into the port on several occasions, has never succeeded in establishing a foothold amongst the population. This time it was brought here by the ship *Islandia*, from Poochoow, which arrived here on the 22nd November. The chief officer being ill was taken to the Melbourne Hospital, where his complaint was found to be small-pox, and he was accordingly sent to the Immigration hospital, the ship being ordered back to the quarantine station. The chief officer died soon after, and another patient named Bissel, to whom the infection was communicated, also died. A good deal of uneasiness was felt by the subsequent occurrence of what were believed to be several other cases of small-pox, but they were found in reality to be cases of chicken-pox, and have not in any instance proved fatal."

TO DAY'S TOLLER.

Mr May on the Bench.

A Chinaman was charged with having stolen three jackets, a hat and a pair of shoes, from the watchman of the Sing Ping theatre. The watchman went to sleep inside the theatre late the other night, and in the morning found he had been robbed. A fencer named Olan-awah had been apprehended in the neighbourhood and taken to the Station; whether the watchman went and identified the clothes upon the person of defendant. Prisoner said he felt cold, went into the theatre, put on the clothes for warmth, got out of the theatre by means of a barred window, and (as he said) forgot to take the clothes off again.—Mr May sent him to hard labor for six months.

Suek Ismail, a Bombay seaman, was sent to hard labour for six months for having stolen a dressing-gown from a Chinese brothel.

The master of the Chi-loong pawnbrokers' shop was summoned by Inspector Horspool for having, contrary to Ordinance, taken in pledge a blanket having marked upon it the Government mark "W.D." i.e., War Department. The blanket was one similar to a number recently stolen from the Military Stores.—Mr Sharp appeared for the defendant, and Mr D. R. Caldwell was called for the defence, to show that the shop was a respectable and recently-opened establishment, the employees being all Canton men who were unacquainted with the laws transgressed against in the present case.—Mr May notwithstanding fined the pawnbroker in the sum of \$250, in default, three months imprisonment.

Christian Rattovitch, an unemployed Austrian seaman, was charged by Captain White, of ship *Sea Serpent*, with having fired a pistol twice, as he was leaving the said vessel, yesterday afternoon. Defendant had been on board the vessel, it appears, in the capacity of a runner, and had been ordered away from the ship; when he had adopted the curious mode of farewell salute. From the evidence of Smith (chief officer) it was proven that prisoner did the same thing some time ago. Defendant did not deny having fired the pistol at 250 yards' distance, but he avers that he had no intention of firing at anybody on board the vessel.—Mr May, however, disregarded this mode of farewell, and fined Rattovitch \$50, in default three months' imprisonment; upon which Rattovitch was sent to Gaol.

brought no tools with them, or money to buy them. How they subsisted so long as they did is a mystery; however we have now got rid of them, and it is hardly likely that they will come back again, though we have some diggers here who are really good men, and who are only waiting for reinforcements of men of their own stamp, and pumps, to once more commence operations. As far as they have gone they say they have done well and are sanguine of doing much better. We have but two vessels in port just now; *Indian Empire*, loading for Swatow, and the *Helipate*, loading for Tientsin.

Serious fears are entertained for the safety of the British barque *Flores*, which left Hakodadi, with a cargo of seaweed for Shanghai on the 18th Jan'y. Since then she has not been seen by any of the vessels that have arrived here from that port; though it is probable that she may have been caught in any of the heavy gales that have of late been blowing off that coast, and sustained such damage as would necessitate her running into the nearest port for repairs.

JAPAN.

(Japan Gazette.)

On the afternoon of the 27th January between two and three o'clock, a meeting took place between a gentleman well known to our fellow residents, lately described in a local journal as an American named Benson, and an Englishman of the name of Rickerby. Both of them had that easy jaunty manner that bespeaks a mind at ease with itself, and nothing seemed to press upon a catastrophe as followed. Mr Benson advanced, and to the preliminary enquiry—"Your name is Rickerby, I believe, Sir?" received a hesitating but affirmative answer. Each had a riding whip in his hand, and the weapons being so far equal, Mr Benson waited for no other remark or consideration, but laid his whip about Mr Rickerby in such a manner that the latter though he tried to reply the assault in kind, was unable to offer any very warm returns. Some gentlemen were near, and saw the punishment given, and as the two men, in the eyes of the bystanders, seemed disinclined to interfere until they thought the whipping was sufficient. At length they did interpose, and drew Mr Benson off. One of them told him that he ought to be ashamed of himself in which remark we and all our readers recognize nothing but the blindest truth. The regard in which Mr Rickerby is universally held by all the community will cause this paragraph to be read with general regret; and the conduct of Mr Benson to be very fully commented upon. The idea of a magistrate taking the law into his own hands! What next! we should like to know. It is feared that the stripes laid on by him were so heavy and numerous that Mr Rickerby may suffer from the effects, for a long time to come. Of course the affair cannot end here.

Proclamations from the various foreign Ministers were circulated on 9th February, announcing the termination of the war in Japan, and withdrawing all neutrality notifications.

We are informed that H. N. M.'s Minister resident, on his repeated representations to the Japanese government, has received the assurance that Dr Motomoto should at once be released from prison, but kept temporarily in custody by his own family in Yedo, who have given bail for his not leaving that place.

The government is evidently consolidating itself; and the sentences pronounced by a Council and sanctioned by the Mikado before he left Yedo, on the daimios of the north who had been in rebellion are generally so firmly decreed and yet without so much of the usual Japanese bluntness, that in the strength of the victorious party. It is painful to find the noblest of the northern princes—Aizuw—is the most severely punished; whilst traitors to their cause get off comparatively lightly. But, after all, it is the natural course of things; and he who would have been the greatest in the event of success, must be the lowest in case of failure.

The general features of things do not look quite so gloomy as they have done of late. It is true many Japanese affect to believe that in the spring the rebellion will again burst forth—but we do not attach any weight to the tales we hear; and if there is any fighting or quarrelling at all it will be only between rival princes; and the government, as such, will not be opposed.

At last, when all likelihood of her being of any use is at an end, the Japanese *Stonewall* is about to be handed over to the Mikado's government. For the last year she has floated idly in our harbour displaying the American "Stars and Stripes." But the Mikado has proved that he can do without her; so she is to be now given up.

(Japan Herald.)

The most important event of the fortnight has been the appearance of Notifications from the Foreign Representatives of England, France and Prussia; announcing the termination of the struggle between North and South and the withdrawal of the Neutral Notifications, which were published last year. These in the Mikado's victory virtually acknowledged and recognized the men who remain yet in arms at Hakodadi, have now to learn that their cause is hopeless and their doom sealed. Few of their names are familiar to foreigners. Probably those of Aizuw, Idzumi, and Sendai only will be recognised. The life of the former is spared, but his territories are confiscated and he is condemned to perpetual imprisonment; Idzumi is condemned to retirement, and a less fertile territory is given to his son; Sendai is also condemned to seclusion at Yedo, but one of his relations is permitted to succeed to his estates.

The mercy that has been evinced by the present government in the hour of their victory towards their vanquished rivals, must carry with it a sense of admiration to those nations of the Western world, who have attained their present political and commercial importance only after numerous revolutions, which have terminated in so many instances, but amidst wholesale political murders and seas of noble blood.

Japan may indeed point with pride to this epoch of her history as a nation and raise her head with honour amongst her more civilized sisters.

Nothing fresh reaches us from the North, save that an expedition is being carefully and rapidly prepared to take the field against the *Red Korais* so soon as the weather will allow campaigning to be carried on.

The Japanese New Year's Day, which will be to-morrow, is making known its approach in the usual manner; by the decoration of the native houses and streets with bamboo trees and rope fringes and ornaments; the

total cessation of all business—which is unfortunately, however, anything but a new sensation; and the abstention of all classes from work of every description.

The case of Kingdon a Wilken and Robison is still attracting attention, the defendants having appealed to Sir E. Hornby.

(Nagasaki Times.)

We have received information of a system of squeeze on the part of the Japanese Government—a squeeze which we consider it our duty to expose at once. The following are the facts which have been given us.—A Foreign Firm in Nagasaki, having under its protection a Chinese hong, heard that the Japanese Government had levied a squeeze of 10 per cent on some Old sold by the Chinaman to a Native merchant, and not content with levying this illegal tax, had exacted 10 per cent on all the previous lots of imported Gold he has bought during the year. The matter was referred to the Consul.

There is some truth in the rumour regarding the persecution of Christians in Goto. Some 300 have been arrested and placed in confinement. The Consuls have communicated with the governor, but he has no jurisdiction over the islands.

The small steamer *Chun-ko-ma* sunk on the 1st instant. It is supposed that she struck on a rock while being towed in shallow water for repairs. She was raised, by the aid of lighters, on the 5th.

The loss, by the Tokugawa expedition to Yesso, of two more of their ships, the *Meteor* and the *Nagasaki Maru*, is reported. Though their squadron is thus completely crippled, the transfer of their forces from the sea to the land may be the cause of much trouble. It may be very difficult to encompass them in such a country as Yesso, and bring the rebellion to such a head that it may be crushed.

LORD RAGLAN AND MR KINGLAKE.

At no period of his life had he held an independent command of any kind. He had been a confidential and trusted associate of the great duke, but the confidence and trust had not been of a sort to educate him for the conduct of an army in the field. Since he had seen war, forty years of office life had passed over his head. Children unborn at the time of Waterloo had grown to middle age while he was acting as a military secretary at the Horse Guards, where twenty years of mere pen and ink inevitably added its blurs and blot to the mental record of his Peninsular experience. No body who has any acquaintance with the duties of his official position can suppose that they formed even in a remote degree a









**STEAM, FOR**  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,  
and Southampton;

**Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.**  
(With liberty to call at Cannanore, on the  
coast from Galle to Bombay.)

HE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"CHINA" Captain STEWARD, with Her  
Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and  
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,  
on TUESDAY, 23rd February, at 9 A.M.

PARCELS and CARGO will be received  
on board until Noon, and SPECIE until  
4 P.M. on the 22nd February.

For particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS and VALUE OF PACKAGES  
ARE REQUIRED.  
A written declaration of the Contents and  
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route  
is required by the Egyptian Government, and  
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-  
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or  
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold  
themselves responsible for any detention or  
prosecution which may happen from incorrect-  
ness on such declarations.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent,  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, February 12, 1889.



**COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.**  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,  
ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,  
MARSEILLES.

Also,  
BOMBAY, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS,  
and CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship "CAMP-  
BOURG" Commandant DESFAUDRES,  
will leave this Port for the above places,  
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, on THURSDAY, the 23rd In-  
stant, at 2 P.M.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and  
accepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4  
P.M. of the 24th Instant, Specie and  
Parcels until 5 P.M. of the 24th Instant.  
(Parcels are not to be sent on board; they  
must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For Particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply at the Company's Office,  
Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE  
OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.



**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.

STEAMERS of this line will be despatch-  
ed as follows:—

Japan,	March 19.
China,	April 19.
Great Republic,	May 19.
Japan,	June 19.
China,	July 19.
Great Republic,	August 19.

A Steamer will leave Shanghai on or  
about same date, connecting at Yokohama  
with above-named steamer.

Passengers ticketed through to California,  
Mexico, Central and South America, the  
Atlantic States, and to England or France,  
both via New York and by lines from Pa-  
nama and Aspinwall.

Return tickets issued at a reduction of  
10% upon the whole amount for the round  
voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with  
Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Cen-  
tral and South America, at Aspinwall with  
the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West  
India and Pacific Steamship Company,"  
(Limited) and the "French Transatlantic  
Company." And, at New York, with the  
various lines to Europe. Tickets issued  
for the following Steamship Lines: Cun-  
ard, Inman, National, General Transat-  
lantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship  
Co., Hamburg and American Packet  
Co., New York and Bremen Steamship  
Co., and North German Lloyd.

Favorable arrangements have been made  
for passengers and freight to Amer-  
ica, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore,  
and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Ports  
of Mexico and to the West Coast of Cen-  
tral and South America to as far as Valpa-  
raiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton  
and St. Nazaire, France.

Freight to United States payable in ad-  
vance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery  
in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent ad-  
ditional, at shipper's option.

For further information, apply at the  
Agency of the Company, Praya West.

GEO. F. ROWMAN, Agent.

It is hereby notified that, under the au-  
thority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st  
May last, Superintending, or First-Class  
Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future,  
be entitled to the same privileges in regard  
to return sent by or addressed to them on  
their own private affairs as are at present  
enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the  
Army; and all Army Schoolmasters of all  
but the First-Class now are to the same  
privileges, in regard to their Letters, are  
enjoyed by non-commissioned Officers and  
Private Soldiers.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, July 31, 1888.

It is hereby notified that, under the au-  
thority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st  
May last, Superintending, or First-Class  
Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future,  
be entitled to the same privileges in regard  
to return sent by or addressed to them on  
their own private affairs as are at present  
enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the  
Army; and all Army Schoolmasters of all  
but the First-Class now are to the same  
privileges, in regard to their Letters, are  
enjoyed by non-commissioned Officers and  
Private Soldiers.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, July 31, 1888.

### Post-Office Notifications.

#### MAILS BY THE "CHINA."

The Contract Packet "CHINA" will  
be dispatched with the usual Mails  
for Europe, &c., on TUESDAY, the  
23rd February at 9 A.M., and the Post  
Office will be open for the reception of  
Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration,  
Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8  
P.M. on the 22nd Instant. Letters,  
&c., may be posted in the night box  
from 8 P.M. on the 22nd Instant until  
7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M.  
on the 23rd Instant will be chargeable,  
in addition to the usual postage, with  
a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this  
Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers,  
Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 23rd  
Instant.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) ad-  
dressed to the United Kingdom and  
Marseilles or to Singapore, may be  
posted on board the Packet from 8.30  
to 8.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee  
of 48 cents each, in addition to the  
postage, after which no Letters can be  
received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence  
of Box Holders will be received at the  
window set apart for the purpose, on the  
East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which pre-  
payment is compulsory must be prepaid  
in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to  
the United Kingdom will be sent on,  
charged with a fine of One Shilling in  
addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 23rd  
Instant will not be forwarded unless the  
Late Fee as well as the postage is  
prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped  
addressed to places to which they can-  
not be forwarded unpaid, will be open-  
ed and returned to the writers as early  
as possible, but no guarantee can be  
given that such Letters, if posted after  
8 P.M. on the 22nd Instant will be re-  
turned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the  
upper right-hand corner of the corres-  
pondence, except in cases where they  
may be used in payment of "Late Fees,"  
when the Stamp or Stamps represent-  
ing the late fee should be placed on the  
lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dol-  
lar will be conducted in the Coins pre-  
scribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and  
the Proclamation of the 22nd January,  
1864, and no other Coins, but those  
therein specified will either be received  
or given in change as fractional parts  
of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made  
in the current Dollars of the Colony or  
Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order  
Offices in the United Kingdom will be  
granted until 5 P.M. on the 22nd Inst.  
F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Hongkong,  
February 12, 1889.

It is hereby notified for general in-  
formation that, the Contract between the  
Government of Mauritius and the Union  
Steamship Company, for the Conveyance  
of Mails once a Month between Ceylon and  
Mauritius, and between Mauritius and  
Natal, having terminated, the correspon-  
dence for Mauritius will be forwarded from  
this Office in the Mail for Aden, from  
whence it will be sent to its destination by  
the French Mail Packets leaving Aden for  
Rennion and Mauritius on the 23rd of each  
Month.

2. No alteration has been made in the  
rates of Postage on correspondences ad-  
dressed to Mauritius.

3. As the communication with Natal and  
the Cape of Good Hope is thus cut off, the  
correspondence for those Colonies, unless  
marked to be forwarded by Private Ship,  
will, in future, be sent in the Mails for  
London at the following rates of Postage,  
which must be paid in advance, viz:—

Upon Letters sent by way  
of Southampton, 46 cents each 1/2 oz.  
When sent by way of  
Marseilles, 64 " " "

Newspaper via Southam-  
pton, 4 " " "

Newspapers via Marseil-  
les, 6 " " "

Book Packets via South-  
ampton, 10 " " " under 4  
oz., 20 cents above 4 oz. and not ex-  
ceeding 8 oz.; and 20 cents for every  
additional 8 oz.

Book Packets via Marseilles, 14 cents  
under 4 oz.; 28 cents above for and not  
exceeding 8 oz.; and 28 cents for every  
additional 8 ounces.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office, Hongkong,  
9th September, 1888.

It is hereby notified for general infor-  
mation that, hereafter closed mails for the  
United Kingdom will be made up at this  
Office and forwarded to London by the Uni-  
ted States Mail Packets via San Francisco.  
Correspondence intended to be forwarded  
by this route must be addressed via "San  
Francisco."

Letters, Newspapers, Books and Patterns,  
will be liable to the same rates of postage  
as those sent by the British Mail Packets  
via Southampton viz:—

For Letters, 24 cents per half-ounce.  
For each Newspaper not exceeding 4  
ounces, 4 cents.

For a packet of Books or Patterns, 8 cents  
per 4 ounces.

The Postage must in all cases be paid in  
advance; correspondence not fully prepaid  
will be sent via Suez.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, February 12, 1889.

It is hereby notified that, under the pro-  
visions of a Treasury Warrant dated the  
7th May, the Postage on a Letter not  
exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted  
in Hongkong or at any of the Ports in  
China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or  
posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong or  
any of the Ports in China and Japan, and  
conveyed in the Mails by British Packet, is  
reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve  
Cents.

For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce in  
weight further rate of Twelve Cents for  
each half-ounce is chargeable.

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.  
F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, July 16, 1888.

### Blocks.

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take  
notice that the Eight call of Fifty  
Dollars on the new Stock of the above  
named Company is due on the 1st March  
next, and will be payable at the office of  
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION, where receipts for the pay-  
ment thereof will be granted by the Man-  
ager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent  
per annum will be charged after the above  
date.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
GEORGE N. MINTO,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 1, 1888.

**FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.**

THE above Dock has been in full working  
order for the last four years. Length  
300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of  
water on the sill, springs, average 17 feet,  
neaps 14 feet. The Dock in ordinary tides  
runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out  
by Steam.

For further particulars as to the price of  
coopering, &c., &c., apply to  
A. D. TILMOUTH, Esq., Messrs De Sil-  
ver & Co., Hongkong; Messrs Boyd & Co.,  
Shanghai; or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the  
powerful Twin Screw Tug "WOODSUG,"  
Vessels requiring the services of this Tug  
either from Matsun (where a splendid anchorage  
will be found during the S. W.  
monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can ob-  
tain them at moderate rates, on application  
to

JOHN C. SKEY,  
Manager,  
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

**THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.**

THE Company respectfully call the at-  
tention of Ship Owners, Consignees  
and Masters of Vessels, to their Estab-  
lishment at Hongkong and Whampoa, for  
the DOCKING and REPAIRING of Ves-  
sels of all classes.

At Hongkong the Company have the  
only Dock in the harbour, a Granite  
Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to  
admit Ships of 360 feet in length, and  
drawing 22 feet of water.

Attached to it there are Shipwrights,  
Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers and Machinery  
works, and everything necessary for the  
Repairs of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.

The Company have also opened a Ship-  
yard by the side of the Hongkong Dock,  
and are ready to contract for the construc-  
tion of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any  
size.

At Whampoa the Company have four  
Docks, in which they will take Ships at  
reduced rates.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHEAN" can  
be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or  
berth them, at reasonable rates.

For particulars, apply to  
JOHN INGLIS,  
Acting Secretary.

Or to  
A. D. MITCHELL,  
Manager of Works,  
Company's Office, H. Kong Hotel Building,  
Hongkong, October 10, 1888.

### Insurances.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods in Mats, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.  
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information apply to  
ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

NOTICE.  
FROM and after this date the following  
Rates will be charged on short period  
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

### Insurances.

**JOEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
LONDON.

Incorporated 1859.  
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company are pre-  
pared to accept Marine risks and issue  
Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co  
Hongkong, June 6, 1887.

**PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON & GLOBE  
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Companies at this  
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against  
Fire to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings,  
or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, September 28, 1888.

**NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.**  
THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at the  
Ports of Tientsin and Kaitum, are pre-  
pared to Grant Policies of MARINE INSURANCE  
at current rates.

DODD & Co.  
Tientsin, 10th August, 1888.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at this  
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against  
Fire to the extent of \$80,000 on Buildings,  
or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, August 24, 1884.

**NOTICE.**  
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following  
Rates will be charged for Short Period  
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/5 " " "



## VESSELS LOADING.

## Miscellaneous

**C** **HARLES A. SAINT** has on sale  
**Score BOOKS**  
FOR RIFLE PRACTICE,  
as used at the **WIMBLEDON RIFLE**  
**MEETINGS.**

LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS, PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE, LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION, BYE-LAWS, INSTRUCTIONS FOR REGISTER KEEPER, AND TARGET REGISTERS.

THE  
CHINESE COMMERCIAL  
GUIDE.  
By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Flag &amp; Rig.</i>	<i>Consignee.</i>
<b>CHINA &amp; JAPAN PORTS—</b>			
SHANGHAI ...	Chinoy	N. G. str.	Siemssen & Co
Do. ...	Kwang Tung	Br. str.	Douglas Laiprak & Co
TIENSIN ...	Atlanta	N. G. bp	Carlowitz & Co
Do. ...	Martha	N. G. bk	Melohar & Co.
Do. ...	Louisa*	Dan. bk	
YOKOHAMA ...	Volcan	N. G. tar.	E. Schellhass & Co
Do. ...	Sakura	Br. str.	Russell & Co
Do. ...	Lahloo	Br. sh.	Hogg & Co
Do. ...	Madeira*	N. G. bk	Siemssen & Co
NAGASAKI ...	Catharina	N. G. bk	Bourjau, Rubener & Co
<b>OTHER PORTS—</b>			
SAN FRANCISCO ...	Douglas	Br. sh.	Bosman & Co
Do. ...	F. A. Palmer	Br. sh.	A. Heard & Co
Do. ...	Shirley	Am. sh.	Russell & Co
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY ...	C. H. Andrews	Br. bk.	Rozario & Co
BOMBAY &c. (Mails) ...	China	Br. str.	P. & O. Co
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY ...	Californian	Br. str.	Turner & Co
Do. ...	Nada	Br. str.	Olyphant & Co
Do. & PENANG. ...	Fuyisama	Br. str.	D. Laiprak & Co
MANILA ...	Channel Queen	Br. str.	Gilmun & Co
Do. ...	Cissy	Br. sh.	Borneo Company
Do. ...	S. H. Naylorok	Br. bk.	Ray & Co

† At Canton

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,  
Hongkong.

638 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.  
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.  
Price, \$5  
*Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.*

The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:—

CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 to 4.

*Four Treaties with China.*

- 1.—Treaty with Great Britain,  
Chinese Text of the same.
- 2.—Treaty with the United States.
- 3.—Treaty with France.
- 4.—Treaty with Russia.

*Supplementary Treaty with Russia.*

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 to 5.

*Articles of Trade with China.*

- 1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
- 2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
- 3.—Rules respecting Trade and Duties,  
Chinese Text of the same.
- 4.—Description of Articles of Import.
- 5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. I TO 14,  
*Foreign Commerce with China.*

- 1.—Port of Canton.
- 2.—Port of Chauchau or Swatow.
- 3.—Port of Kiungchau in Hainan.
- 4.—Port of Amoy.
- 5.—Port of Foochow.
- 6.—Ports of Tamsui and Tientsin.

- 7.—Port of Ningpo.
- 8.—Port of Shanghai.
- 9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in the Interior.
- 10.—Port of Tanchau or Chefoo.
- 11.—Port of Tientsin.
- 12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze.
- 13.—Colony of Hongkong.
- 14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.  
*Foreign Commerce with Japan.*  
1.—Intercourse with Japan.  
2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.  
3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce.  
Nagasaki

4.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.

5.—American Compact with Lewchow.

CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7  
*Money, Weights, &c., in China.*

1.—Chinese Currency.

2.—Chinese Numerals.

3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.

4.—Measures of Capacity.  
5.—Measures of Length.  
6.—Chinese Land Measures.  
7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. I to II.  
*Western Moneys, Weights, &c.*  
1.—Annamese Moneys, &c.  
2.—Port of Saigon.

- 3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c.,  
Siamese Monneys, Weights, &c.
- 4.—Netherlands India.
- 5.—Philippine Islands.  
Sailing Directions for Panay I.
- 6.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
- 7.—Burmese Monneys, Weights, &c.
- 8.—Indian Presidencies,—Bengal, Ma-  
dras, Bombay.
- 9.—Ceylon.

10.—English and French Weights, &c.  
11.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. I TO 6.

*Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.*

- 1.—Comparison of Prices.
- 2.—Relating to Exchanges.
- 3.—Relating to Time.
- 4.—Comparison of Weights.
- 5.—Measurement of Cargo.
- 6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Po-

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in

dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese names."

Orders may be sent through any of the  
*China Mail Agents*, or direct to  
**CHARLES A. SAINT,**  
(Late A. Shortt & Co.)  
*China Mail Office, Jan. 6. 1868.*